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COUNTY NEWS.

YARRA.—The *Clover* of Saturday reports:—For the last few days it has been threatening rain, mucky clouds being low and driven to and fro by different currents of wind. At midday yesterday, the sun began to flash brightly, but as the moon is not far off full, and, and so any continuance of clear weather may expect, what the farmers are not desirous of having just now, a rainfall for some days.

BAYSWATER.—The *Journal* of Saturday states:—Rain again set in yesterday afternoon and continued to fall in light drizzling showers during the night. It is to be expected, however, for the sake of the crops it will not continue long. Our hotel guests are making their arrangements for full preparations for the comfort of visitors, our farmers are ready to show any number of horses, and Mr. Tate, the resident, announces the fact that he will on the occasion offer his stock at Sydney prices.

ASHLEY.—A correspondent of the *Freelance Dispatch* writes:—Mining operations are making rapid progress. The weather has been very favourable, and several of the claims will commence washing next week. From Crown Point, where a large number of Chinese are at work, to Upper Arnhem, the country is everywhere so fertile that every week, if fine weather continues, will tend to improve the condition of the valley and increase the employment of labour.

KING'S PLAINS.—A correspondent of the *Essexhire Express* writes from Blinney:—We never had a finer season for sheep than the present. The country is well stocked in all the lush abundant, and the plough in all directions at work. The sheep owners in this locality suffer very little from the destruction of stock by wolfish dogs, and it is exceedingly rare to find a dog without its owner less than three pence is very heavy, and I should be glad if some steps could be taken to prevent this annoying privilage. Dogs are not so numerous as in former years, and the directions to the ground rarely rushed in this neighbourhood, but it is too soon to say at present whether the country is large and rich enough to support the growing crowd.

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sured in the same office for £2000, and the back building, an American bowling saloon, built of brick, for £400, by the same firm. The building was insured by the New Zealand Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of the late Mr. J. J. Foley, son of Edmund Foley. The next building below was occupied by Andrew Harvey, broker, and belonged to Mr. J. Anderson. It was known as the Melbourne Hotel, and was insured by the same firm. The building below that was occupied by the New Zealand Insurance Co.'s office for £1500. The stock and furniture, which were uninsured, were mostly of the value of £1000, and were insured by the office of Mrs. Bellingham, and was insured in the Northern Assurance Co., General office for £100. The building below that was occupied by Patrick Martin, general dealer. The stock was insured by him in the New Zealand Insurance Office, for £150, but it was all removed uninjured. The building next below was occupied by William Hogard, a general dealer, and was insured by the same firm. It was not insured, but most of their furniture was saved. The house was the property of Thomas Foley, and, with another, was insured by the same firm. The building below that had been insured in the Australian Insurance Co. for £1000. The office, whose business was transmitted to the Royal Office, Messrs. Gregg and Co. are insured in the Australian Insurance Co. for £1000. The building below that was sustained in the removal of their goods was estimated at between £750 and £800. Mr. Cater's building, which was severely insured, but, his business has sustained no loss whatever. The building below that was the above Clive's Hotel was the property of Mr. George T. Thompson, bookseller, and had been insured in the Commercial Union Insurance Co. for £1000. The building below that was insured here on 10th April last. It was occupied by Mr. Nelson, bookbinder, and Mr. Edmund Austin, barber, who were insured by the same firm. The building below that was insured for £1000 worth of plant. The insurance office, as a general rule, have refused to undertake risks on wooden buildings used as public houses. As it is the case with the above, the insurance office, in consequence of this destructive fire, an official investigation will be held to-day.

His Excellency Sir George Grey returned to his private residence at the Kawaun on the 5th instant, in 31.M.S. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major Grey, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams. The Hon. Mr. Justice Williams met an enthusiastic reception at all the places he visited, and we believe it is his intention to pay Auckland a visit, and to reside at the Kawaun, prior to returning south. — We understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice or thirty gentlemen is to be held on Monday to consider Grey's — and of reception ought to be given to Sir George Grey.

The same journal states that in a recent publication, we stated that Mr. Commissioner Naughton had dispatched Mr. Charles Williams to prosecute inquiries relative to the murder of Mr. Charles Williams.

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State Government bought the French possessions on the Mississippi, and purchased, or went through the form of purchasing, the Louisiana territory, and the Government secured a free authorizing the sale of all such land to a colonist at a price not exceeding a dollar an acre. The Government then took the land back, and sold it to the colonists, and for some years the expenditure on this account was not counterbalanced by the receipts from sales of land. But in process of time the Government began to receive more than it paid out, and the money flowed towards this continent, and the tide soon turned in the direction of the West. Then the sales of land became profitable, and the Government began to realize a profit was left in the hands of the Government. This surplus increased so much that it became a source of weakness to the Government, and the Government began to corrupt, and prove its unfitness to rule. The Government administration. An Act was passed in Congress (three or four years ago), known as the "Homestead Law," by which the Government is enabled to make a large tract of land, fertile, or wild land in the West, without paying a fraction to the Government for them. It is easily imposed as a bribe, and it is a great source of corruption. The Government has since that time it has been discovered that the territory situated in gold or silver, which came into the hands of the first migrant, who is adventurous enough to seek his fortune in the West, and who is a settler, is used to be called the "Erie West," being long since passed.

It would be very interesting to add one word of comment on the "Homestead Law." Every one must see that the Americans may have a great deal to say about the "Homestead Law," and they know that "waste lands" add not to the wealth or resources of a country, and that the retention of them in the hands of the Government is a great source of corruption, and is incompatible with the extension of population or production, men never willingly expending their labour or capital in the improvement of the property of others.

As with the agriculturalists, the Government is a great source of corruption, and it is permitted to acquire the freehold of the purely pastoral lands at a figure which would bring them within his reach, and the Government is a great source of corruption, and the natural confidence the want of which is a great source of corruption.

price, and by limiting competition impedes the progress of population. Under a wiser system in this respect it would be difficult to over-estimate the enlargement of pastoral production, and the increase of national wealth. Assisted by English capital, of which we could then command an enormous supply, the very of the squatters—under that economical law which requires that the means of production necessarily works also for the community—would become very far more than hitherto a source of wealth for the colony, and the Government of England would regard this new opening for enterprise in the manner we are enabled from the advice to anticipate, is evident from the following extract from a well-informed English journal, *Public Opinion*:

THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—*The Economist* observes that, as private securities have been diminishing rapidly, and the work of the Bank of England is increasing, it is probable that the rate of discount will be raised, or at least left to reduce their rate. They could not go on keeping their business, or continue to charge those who stayed at home, at a rate much higher than the London market rate. The Government would be obliged to remove old-fashioned people seem to dread as the consequence of this reduction, is not very likely at once to happen, but it is so calamity if it did happen as cheap as here, and the country like this ought to lend to new countries with virgin soil, untouched by the plough, and with a native waiting to be used, ought to borrow, if it can, from abroad if we can do so safely. We ought to send capital to these countries, and to get interest for it. If we could not interest for our money; for a virgin country can pay the interest for us; therefore, we shall thus get better imports, for the capital we lend will be repaid by the produce of the countries and very much for ourselves; and we shall also have our exports, for we cannot have those new imports without paying for them.

In troubling you with these few remarks, we have only to plead in apology the interest which all colonists feel in the reduction of population and capital, as applicable to the improvement of our agricultural and pastoral resources.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
J. HENSON AND GAPE,
136, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th May.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you kindly correct the following errata in your letter to-day's issue.

For "Zeman" read "Erzuna;" for "Oppolzer" read "Oppolzer;" for "Blot" read "Blot;" for "thirty-two days later" read "thirty-two days earlier."

Your obedient servant,
JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.

Fury Hills.

The first wall bulged out until it endangered the houses above it, and the space between the wall and the houses. If the houses had been built against the wall they would have come down in the same manner as Tuller's store. This was the same man as it was at first. The consequence is that the second wall has already bulged out nearly as bad as the first, and again I do not know how long it will take before the third wall is laid, which will expand and contract so as to open up the wall down.

This case calls well as properly is jeopardized, therefore I feel it a duty to point out the risk, and I advise nothing but rebuilding the wall for the third time, and better in a substantial manner, will render the place more secure than the building trades examine the wall, and report to his colleagues on the matter.

I remain, yours, obliged,

CITIZEN

May 20th.

**THE EFFECT OF THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE
IN CENTRAL ASIA.**

(From the Calcutta Englishman, April 1.)

We were once here a bold man, five years ago, should have predicted the prominence which is fast being accorded to the politics of Central Asia, not alone by Anglo-Indians, but by the best informed and more thoughtful classes of the Empire. Russia has been such as to invest her movements with an irresistible attraction for all who watch the general game of diplomacy, or take a more particular interest in the foreign policy of Great Britain. Her advance from the Caspian Sea, in 1856, pushed forward her frontier, until it curved round from the south-west shores of Lake Balkhash, to the northern extremity of Lake Aral. This line was further fortified by Forts Aral, and other posts. In 1863, again, another advance was made, and the line of the Tehu made the southern boundary of the Russian Empire in this direction. The new line was fortified with forts at convenient distances from each other, and in 1869-71, the Russians, having thus secured a base, entered upon that series of operations which has given them the whole of the Khannate of Kokand.

It was not, however, till 1874, that the full effect of these conquests made themselves felt in India. As soon as notice was drawn to them, the old cry of Russo-phobia was raised, and strengthened by a party in England, which, with full knowledge of the facts, hailed the prospect of the two empires being continuous, in the interests of civilisation. It did not seem to strike these writers, that the advance of Russia towards the north-eastern frontiers of British India, under conditions of the tribes with whom she was brought in contact, or that the marching of the British frontier with Russian possessions, must modify, in the most radical manner, the political relations of the Indian Government to the tribes on its north-west frontier, but even the political relations of the mother country with the Czar. If the interests of civilisation only were served by conquests of this kind, the world would be resolved to acquiesce in them; although, even in this case, it might be urged that it was her duty to aid in so grand a work, by using her influence from the south to smooch the difficulties in the way, rather than herger to assist in the conquest of the three khannates of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokand, and the subordination of Persia to politico-commercial purposes, in which England is directly interested.

But if we consider the problem that must be the effect on India of the new position in which we find Russia, and the menacing attitude she has assumed, perforce, towards our British empire, we shall be led to conclude, and in whose independence or extinction we have a direct interest, and should have a potential voice, Russia at Orenburg, and Semipalatinsk, could no longer possibly go so much harm to us as she can now do to Russia, and the Afghan expedition pursued decisively, that Russia, even then, entertained designs inimical to English interests. A great power like Russia, as our own experience in India shows, cannot afford to neglect the tribes on its borders, and its hostilities with the tribes of Central Asia, she must continue the war, until all opposition shall have disappeared, and she will then stand face to face with the British Empire, and will then begin her glorious efforts she has made to reach the banks of the Oxus—the English occupation of India.

Russia has now approached India too closely to be overlooked, or to remain unheeded. She has, in fact, applied the principle of the "march of the sea," and the problem the duty of the Indian Press, understanding by that term the consideration of the consequences of her progress since 1850-61, and not a mere unreasoning opposition to her advance, is to show that she should not permit to entertain. And here we may note, that Russo-phobia seems to have found birth in the revolution which followed on the disasters which overtook our army in Afghanistan, and the subsequent withdrawal from an uprising of the Afghans, and much of

from meagreness and want of the common sense and military prudence on the part of the English leaders. An Afghan has no patriotism; he has only a love of his own skin. He is a coward, mixed up with obedience to his chief, and a considerable amount of fanaticism. General Saleh fought his way through the very passes where General Elphinstone lost his army. He was a brave and conquered, united, the very forces which had wrought the catastrophe. The Afghan campaign should be judged as Lord Ellenborough judged it, by whether the British garrison did, not by what General Elphinstone did.

The backward swing of the pendulum of public feeling from the great revulsion caused by this premature move in the game which had only then commenced, to the enthusiasm of the *Edinburgh Review*, in an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, most clearly officially inspired from Calcutta and which has been followed up by the issue of a pamphlet by Lord Curzon on Kafir. The publication of this latter article produced a great surprise; at all events, it is useless, as those who cared to enter on the question of the Khivan expedition, would as a matter of course, prefer Mr. Mitchell's translation, to any other volume on the subject. The article in the *Edinburgh Review* is clever but superficial, and astoundingly avoids anything more serious than an appreciation of the inaction of the Indian Government in the invasion due to its uncertainty as to the attitude of Central Asia, and its uncertainty as to the course which would be approved at home. The article would, however, probably be the last attempt to try "peace" with the Afghans, and is a good example upon the Anglo-Indian Press the character of Russo-Indian relations because it chafes at the inaction and supineness of the Government of India All that the Indians

the Government of India, and the years has been the urging on the Government to acquire such early and reliable information of all that is passing in the khannates as shall enable it to direct and guide English public opinion, on a question of such vital British interests, and the future of India. And in regard to the Khans of Afghanistan, nothing, extolled and glorified into a "masterly inactivity."

The article has attracted more attention than it otherwise should have done, because it has appeared in a review which has not lately touched upon such questions upon which it treats. Judged properly, it is the last of a series of articles on Central Asia, the other members of which have appeared in the *Quarterly* for July, August, and September. It is the *Quarterly* for October, 1856, therefore, signifies that that review was beginning to be affected by Russo-phobia, in spite of its denunciations of the Anglo-Indian Press; and hence probably the reviewer, who is, of course, Sir John Lawrence's mouthpiece on this occasion, has been struck by the *Edinburgh*, crystallises a sentence in the October number of the *Quarterly*, into a term for the policy of the present Viceroy, which if he is justly applied, will be a just and fitting rebuke to the reviewer, and reversed the lesson to be drawn by Indian statesmen, from a perusal of Indian history.

In the number of the *Quarterly* for October last we find the following—"A state, indeed, of vigilant thought and action has been seen in Sir John Lawrence's avowed and well-considered policy versus the Afghan troubles." What is this but the "masterly inactivity" of the *Edinburgh Review* of January last?

The *Quarterly*, however, bases its strictures on Russo-phobia on the following:—"Many of our young men yet elapse before the Russian Empire, on a grand graduation of territory, can become contented with British India, and in the meantime, it should be our care to see that we set our house in order, as to meet the crisis, which is sure to come, without flinching, and without misgiving."

Many a long year, however, has been reduced to naught. Bokhara is not only humbled, but her king has been reduced to the impotency of the last King of Delhi.

The article from which we have taken these extracts thus concludes:—"The Russian policy of aggrandisement for, as her admirers say, 'the sake of the world's empire'—"

mercial activity—in Central Asia. She will meet

conduct. England has already gone through the first or aggressive phase in her Eastern policy; the second or conciliatory one, she has not yet entered. It is impossible to want of what she already possesses; but we think we may say that she is also fully alive to the gravity of the Eastern question in all its bearings, and that she would not hesitate again to take the initiative, if the interests of the world were menaced, either in Turkey, or in Egypt, or in Central Asia.

And yet in a foot note it says:—

"We cannot close this article without raising our protest against the conduct of the Indian Press, and the sustained virulence with which they have attacked the non-intervention policy of Sir John Lawrence. This tone is not only unfair to the strong-minded statesman, but it is also unbecomingly hostile to the Empire, and where foreign policy, the result of much deliberation and of a wide experience, has been hitherto eminently successful, it is also injurious to ourselves in itself, since it is the only agitation in the nation that does not help to untie the native mind, and moreover encourages Russia to advance by magnifying the danger of that advance to India and overrating the indifference to it of the British Government."

It is an observance of a strict neutrality in the late Cabul revolution; and we are moreover satisfied that, if under altered circumstances, and in the possible event of the Eastern question, it were necessary to adopt more active measures in Asia, our present Government-General will be found to be fully equal to the emergency.

The passage we have quoted in this extract gives rise to some remarks which we cannot think impossible. It unsettles the native mind. Do the chiefs and people hear of the progress of Russia unmovably, because the Government chooses to wrap itself in the dignity of "masterly inactivity," and that the element of the Russians and the minds of all men turn to the gathering of the clouds in the North-west. The excitement of the Afghan thrills through the Punjab, and the excitement of the Russian war, which has been the cause of all classes in lower India, devour the narrative which speak of the city of Timoor passing under the yoke of the Muscovite! To say that the Anglo-Indian press unites men's minds, to cause a "masterly inactivity" in the Government, and doing so, to proclaim most unhappy ignorance of India, and to overlook the character and effects of the news passed on from box to box. A masterly inactivity is a masterly ignorance of the world, and a masterly inactivity is a masterly ignorance of the world, and a masterly inactivity is a masterly ignorance of the world.

It conveys any idea at all, it is some such idea as we have conveyed to the mind by an intimation that Gribalkin had become suddenly paralysed.

It is a very curious and a very rare attention to the view taken of the affairs of Central Asia by two such dissimilar critics as the *Revue des deux Mondes* and the *Solafic-e-Jungbo*. The *Revue* says:—

"The Central Asiatic question is a very important turn in war and diplomacy, aptly putting the interests of conquered peoples in harmony with its own ambition, or embittering the jealousies which divide them; it extends and consolidates, day by day, the power of the Russian Empire, and achieves a victory which we oppose to them, England cannot fail to create numerous embarrassments, for she cannot see, without feeling a profound irritation, the establishment of Russians in the basin of the Amou Daria. Further south, the British possessions, and is only separated from the Indus by the chain of the Hindoo Koosh, which is easy to cross at many points. One can understand the anxiety of the Government to accomplish the conquest of Tataria, occupy, in the highest degree, the opinion of the other side of the Channel. It will be a grave mistake, however, to consider as purely Russian, and purely English, a question where the whole of Asia is at stake for which the two nations dispute."

"Great Britain has been naturally the first to perceive in the progress of Russia in the East a real danger to her superiority in the East, and she has accordingly taken this progress threatens perhaps to create embarrassments for her not very remote. The English dominion in India so deeply shaken by the revolt of 1858 might feel itself once more in peril. While the numerous allies, submit freely to their active masters, and promise to furnish excellent soldiers for the Russian Empire, whose military organisation is so perfect, and whose discipline is so strict, and who, after the lapse of more than a century, are assimilating to herself the people of Hindustan."

We shall not go so far as to say that the supremacy of England in the East may be really compromised, and that it is nearly the end of the world for her, and that the fall of its Empire in India, but the hour approaches when a powerful competitor will dispute with her the markets of Asia. This is a

Asiatic populations and by reaction the western nations, who, being no longer at the mercy of a single nation, will reap the advantage of the open commercial struggle between England and Russia. The world will rejoice to see England, led by a coalition in favor of a State whose love of encroachment has more than once menaced the equilibrium of Europe. The possession of Tartary will enhance its military importance in such a contest, and the Russian empire will furnish her with what she now wants more than ever. Moreover, although France may not be, like Great Britain, directly interested in the question, she will be no less indifferent. One can leave to England the right of standing up for her own interests, and let her need, conquest to conquest; and as for us, we have miserably allowed the precious continent of India to fall from our hands, and who have no longer the right to take part in the struggle, shall we not draw at least a useful lesson from the example which the two rival nations present?"

This is a plain enough justification of Russo-Polish, and condemnation of a "masterly inactivity and a policy of non-interference," as the paper says, on recent a date as 6th February last.

"The writer gives it as his opinion that when the Russians have gained a firm footing they will be enabled to describe us as very crafty, very deceitful and skilful, and that they will regard us as far as Hind, they will first send their vassals (agents) to create a disturbance there. The writer further complains, that the British Government have not taken the time to study the character of the Russians and their doings, and thinks that this may be remedied by contempt for such an enemy. In fact that some of them think too small and insignificant to be worth notice; while others are of opinion that trade, and commerce will be encouraged, and that the country will be built," adds the writer, "in our opinion they are not."

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and other similes are exhausted, he may go on producing others equally wonderful:—*Liverpool Albion*

by a special correspondent of that paper—

Pesth, March 16.

Some of your readers may, perhaps, remember that the late Udmannich, the famous robber chieftain, contained in a letter of mine which you published early last autumn. This eccentric public character is no more; his brilliant career has been brought to a close by the hands of the gallies of the State. Udmannich has been the terror of a large district for years. The rewards offered for his capture, dead or alive, have been progressively increased from time to time, even his own name being put on the list of the triple "who" by knocking out his brains on a hillside, until they reached there for Austria—important sum of 4000 florins. The gendarmes, and even soldiers, have been after him for months to no purpose.

On several occasions with a courage and ingenuity worthy of Robin Hood or Vidocq; but at last the blood money has been too many for him, and he has been delivered to death by a military executioner. The manner of his death, however, sided him in his numerous escapes. The way that he was trapped, and the manner of his death, are both so romantic, so incongruous to the practical age we live in, and yet so suitable to the spirit of the age, that they will procure a short account of his apotheosis will be read with interest by a great many people who have very little idea what a desperate, blood-maddened robber a Sclava brigand may be in the year of grace 1848.

After his betrayal by a miller who owed him an old grudge, the outlaw had contrived, by the aid of his mistresses, to evade the cord of gendarmes established round Potok, in which direction he had been ordered to retire. On his way to visiting a certain merchant who had declined to pay him tribute. The nearest guard-house was at Popovna, where the armed force consisted of four men and a corporal, who, upon information of the escape of the robber, had been sent for the reward. The men were in high spirits, but the corporal, a German Bohemian, who had only recently taken service in the gendarmerie, was seized with a strong presentiment that the day of his departure was near. He was weeping bitterly whilst making his preparations to start. On arriving at Potok, the corporal divided his small force so as to surround the house in which Udmannich was concealed, and the men were ordered to enter the house by different means, and was instantly seized by the corporal, who extorted from him by threats the confession that "Jose" was upstairs. Immediately afterwards the owner of the house came out in order to see what was going on, and was seized by the corporal in the presence of the outlaw chief in his robe. Strong persuasive means, being, however, applied by the gendarmes, he at length ordered that "Jose" and his mistress should be taken upstairs to the room of the room. He was at once ordered to summon Udmannich to surrender himself, and received the characteristic reply "that if anybody wanted him they had better come and fetch him." Upon this the gendarmes proceeded to go to the front door, and were ordered to pile it up against the four corners of the house. Understanding to what a climax this measure was likely to lead, the distracted man went up to Udmannich, and, impudently offering to bring him out, he waited half an hour, and rather to give time upon quietly. In reply to this entreaty, the brigand opened the window, fired at the corporal of gendarmes, luckily missing him, and then he closed the window, and the house was likely to become. A dead silence prevailed in the village, not an inhabitant of which ventured to put his nose outside his door. The stillness was only broken by the sound of Udmannich's rifles, and the firing of the fire on the roof of the house, his mistresses loading as fast as the guns were discharged. The gendarmes, however, had betaken themselves to cover, and no one was hurt for some time. The house was then surrounded by the house proprietor to set fire to the four beams of straw which blazed up merrily; and in a few seconds the wood of which the cottage was built was one sheet of flame. On a sudden Udmannich's mistress sprang from the window, and, rushing down the street, the gendarmes let her go, for two very good reasons: in the first place, to pursue her would have been to give her a chance of escape; and in the second, to leave her comrades to fight alone, and the more or more of them. This last desperate *rue de guerre* having thus proved unavailing, and the fire being a great deal too hot to bear any longer, Udmannich made his escape from the cottage, and, rifle in each hand, calling out, "Hegni, you fellows, or else I will!" Scarcely had he uttered these words when the veranage gave way behind him, and he fell to the ground. The gendarmes, hoping to find him alive, fired at him, and advanced with pointed rifle. Udmannich was too quick for him, however; taking a snap shot at the unfortunate gendarmes, which stretched him dead upon the spot.

—The robber gathered himself together, fired his last

charge amongst three of the gendarmes who had hurried to the assistance of their fallen comrade, wounded one of them named Prazak severely in the stomach, and the other broke through the ranks of the enemy, shouting triumph. He had already put three hundred yards between himself and the burning cottage, when the fourth gendarme, who was following behind at some distance up the road to the mountain, whither he was certain that Udmanich would fly if he managed to evade the attack on the cottage, sprang upon him as he passed, and caught him by the long hair, which the boy kept waving in the fresh morning breeze. The robber turned upon his pursuer, seized him by the throat, and flung him to the ground with such force that he lay insensible. Nothing now remained for Udmanich and safety, but his bloodthirsty nature got the better of his reason, and he bent over the prostrate Petrovich, opening a large clasp knife, with which he was about to finish him, when Prazak, who although badly wounded had not lost consciousness, sprang up and seized him as fast as his weakness from loss of blood would permit, crept up to the stooping assassin, put his ride to his ear, and blew out his brains. Udmanich sprang high in the air, and fell over the body of his intended victim, uttering a loud cry. Upon the ground, where his neck were found several amulets, which were believed by the peasants he had so cruelly murdered to render him steel and bullet proof. It is very likely—Udmanich was a man of superstitious religion—that he had put faith in the efficacy of such charms. Prazak's cool and timely shot, however, should not do so much whatever for amulets, or even for the crucifix which the murderer bore on his breast—hideous as it may seem, and which he had used to the source of the "three kingdoms," as Udmanich called them besides saving the Imperial authorities the expense

and trouble of trying and executing him. The unpardonable was buried with military honours; the reward of being a martyr was accordingly bestowed on his gallantry; but I understand that the country people are rather sorry for Udamian, although he murdered, ravished, and robbed at will if they can. More moral philosophers explain this if they can.

THE JURY SYSTEM.—The Solicitor-General has put his finger upon an abuse, the popular exasperation of which has always struck us as wonderful. When in the House of Commons, that common jurymen ought to be paid for their services; and he implied that the worst of the present state of things is that trials are often cut short for the sake of saving the ends of justice through the impatience of the jury to get away from their irksome task. The more, in fact, the matter is looked into, the more preposterous does the common arrangement appear. Special juries are paid a guinea; common juries, a shilling; and small ones, a guinea. Common juries are paid nothing, although 8d. a mile for their travelling expense. Can anything be more ridiculous? Judges are paid many guineas a year for their services; attorneys and barristers divide the year's business almost equally between the unlucky jurymen who are summoned from his country, whether he will or no, to the damage of his business—that is, to the injury of the State. The jurymen are called up and starved while his weary decisions on his verdict, and gets nothing for his pains. The nonpayment of jurymen, like so many of our other venerable follies, is a relic of a state of things long gone by. When trial by jury was the mode of popular justice, and nature against the power of the Crown, and the nation against the power of the Crown, it stood the tide of tyranny should account the work they did as carrying its own reward. As one does not pay a martyr or a confessor for his services, so the jurymen, since the case, so it would have been scarcely consistent to pay them, and they have stood up for the freedom of their fellow countrymen. But a jurymen to-day is anything but a martyr or a hero. He suffers only from the long-windedness of the Court, and the idleness of the jury-box, and from the annoyance of being obliged to sit still while from sallying calicoes and sugars to decide on the fate of men for whom he cares not a straw. And for this, while the special jurymen, a richer man than he

g. The Annual is consoled with
eightpence a mile to pay his omnibus fare.—*Full Molt*
Gazette.

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respondent a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication in this journal, should be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867.

THOSE who contemplate the mysterious relations which subsist between Man and Nature, especially in the two arenas where the intelligence and inventions of our own age find their widest application—America and Australia—will have little difficulty in deciding which is the superior influence of the two. Mr. BUCKLE spent years in the collection of a vast mass of learning, familiar and unfamiliar, exact and inexact, to prove that man is a mere agent, pliant if not passive, under the physical laws and external influences which surround him on earth. But in the progress of his work he came to have become distrustful of his earlier views, and we leave the contemplation of the fragment of the argument which he did not live to complete, with a profound conviction that man is, of a higher kind and degree, of a higher order than any other of the forms of animated life that, like "are nourished at the table of bounteous Nature." This influence man exercises as a destroyer as well as a creator. His power over the inorganic elements around him admits of wide and varied illustration. No one can take up the history of science without being struck by the mode in which, in dealing with the atmosphere, the water, and the superficial crust of the earth, he subjects them, together with the forces evolved by them—light, heat, electricity—to conduce to the well-being of life. The spiritual powers exact service from the material. Nor is his domination confined to inorganic elements; the animated germs into animal and vegetable life gradually yields to the superior force of an intelligent will, and is constrained to serve the highest purposes of human existence.

It has been said that civilised life is mainly contrasted with savage, in the larger and more skillful appropriation of all that the living world offers to our use. The force of this truth must be particularly apparent to any one who has watched the growth of these colonies and knows aught of the helplessness of savage life.

The special forms in which this power has been exerted have been to augment the amount of animal and vegetable life in such species as are necessary or convenient to man, and to make one region of the globe minister to another, not solely by the exchange of products, but by local exchange of the animals and plants producing them. In this latter case man follows the leading of Nature, who employs many agents to transfer the seed and germs from district to district, and land to land, which has thus been done by the mere instincts of animal existence, human intelligence has effected wider special interests and larger powers. Societies have been formed to advise and promote such exchanges, and that society which has undertaken to perform this important duty for New South Wales has not long since rendered the sixteenth annual account of its stewardship.

The Acclimatisation Society unfortunately has very little to account for. The public during the past year, for instance, has only thought fit to entrust it with the sum of £1146 to be expended in the purchase of animal and vegetable objects. From Government the society received nothing. This is a different state of things to what obtains in Victoria. There a kindred society receives £338 from private subscriptions, £150 from grazing fees, and a grant of £2787 from Government. Surely the society is not undeserving of support. It is accorded a box, let us interrogate it. It commenced its operations in the year 1861, for the attainment of the objects embodied in the rules and regulations.

The object of this society shall be the introduction, acclimatisation, and domestication of all innocuous animals, birds, fishes, insects, and vegetables, whether useful or ornamental, the perfection, propagation, and hybridisation of races newly introduced, or already domesticated; the spread of indigenous animals, &c., from parts of the colonies where they are already known, to other localities where they are not known; the procuration, whether by purchase, gift, or exchange of animals, &c., from Great Britain, the British colonies, and foreign countries, and the transmission of animals, &c., from the colony to England and foreign parts, "in exchange," and so on. The commencement was humble. A few pairs of ducks and geese, an Angora goat or two, a pair of salamanders, some English song birds, and a perch or so comprised all the live stock. £262 was placed to the credit of the society by the public, and Mr. Holt generously offered the loan of a well-studied estate of 13 acres; but in place of burying the spade in the soil of a tract of land, it was considered better not to attempt any thing like a zoological collection, but to procure board and residence for their subjects with those of the members who might be conveniently situated for taking charge of them. A home was found for many of them in the Botanic Gardens of this city; but the rest were distributed throughout the colony, together with the trees, plants, and seeds consigned from time to time to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Dr. BENNETT. The next year the society turned its attention to pisciculture, and although there was no money for the introduction of the salmon from Europe, a successful attempt was made to introduce the Murray cod into the Clarence River and other waters, and a good deal of foundation work was done. In the third year the Government supplemented the sum of £1000 by a subscription list by an amount of £1000. The introduction of English game, of geese, ducks, and song-birds, and have been successfully accomplished; valuable seeds and nuts had been procured from Japan and Madagascar for production; attempts were made to introduce the silkworm, premiums were offered for the production of Murray River cod, while a great deal of sound knowledge was conveyed by means of the papers read at the monthly meetings. During the fourth year, the society, having obtained a footing in Parramatta Park, stocked the grass with alpacas, and the ponds with water fowl. Its possessions by purchase and produce were much increased. Care was taken to obtain the best varieties of wheat, mulberry, flax, poppy, hemp, tobacco, and sugar-cane. A sample of silk grown and wound in the colony was sent to England. A prize essay was produced on the cultivation of tobacco, some experiments were made with the cochineal insect, and the council were unremitting in their endeavours to extend the Society's usefulness. The great feature of the fifth report was the passing of a Game Bill, the conservation of the native oyster beds, the naturalisation of the ailanthus and castor oil trees preparatory to

entertainment of an active correspondence with the Societies of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, America, and the British colonies, relative to the interchange of living animals and plants.

In the midst of this useful career the private subscriptions fall off, and Government support is withdrawn. It is as though some suspicion were abroad that the society exists merely for the use and recreation of men of science. There can be no doubt that it requires the direction and assistance such as are able to give it; but it should receive its support mainly from landowners, from those who derive real benefit from the land. It has been said that it deserves well of its country who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. It is not so, says that names so associated with the civilisation of mankind are better worth preservation than those of men who made the earth desolate by bloody conquests. He who plants a tree or imports an animal may produce for himself a more undying reputation than he who takes a city. There is one fact, in leaving the subject, we commend to the consideration of the reader. Those four articles—cotton, sugar, rice, and coffee—the export of which from America forms so large a part of the commerce of the globe, are all derived from plants originally carried thither by Europeans. They found there a virgin soil and a genial climate, and were suited to the genius of a people who, but for them, would probably still have been computed by thousands instead of by millions.

THE QUARTER'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SYDNEY.

DURING the Quarter that ended on the 31st March, 1867, the Australian Summer, there were registered in our Metropolitan Division, comprising the City of Sydney and its eight Suburbs, 1125 Births and 876 Deaths, giving a natural increase to the population of 250 souls. The births averaged nearly 13, the deaths nearly 10 per day; the natural increase being about one per day.

Of the children born 567 were boys, 558 were girls. Of the persons who died 78 were males, 397 were females. The quarter's increase consisted, therefore, of 89 males, and 161 females.

The mean temperature of the quarter, as recorded at the Sydney Observatory, was 70·13; the average temperature of the last nine summers was 70·17. The barometrical pressure of the quarter was 29·960; the average of the nine summers, 29·998.

The quarter's rainfall was 17·46 inches; the mean fall of the previous eight summers was 14·87. Out of the 90 days in the quarter, 37 were rainy, against an average of 14. The wettest of the three months was March, in whose 31 days there fell 12·04 inches of rain, the rainy days having been 14. Only one previous March in the whole series was to compare with this, that of 1864, when there fell 11·68 inches in 31, 23 days. The greatest fall on any one day during the March of this year occurred on the 24th, when there fell more than 4 inches.

TABLE 11.—NUMBERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1867, WITH THE ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR.

	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths.
Metropolitan	113,191 . .	1125 . .	876 . .	250
The City	62,168 . .	501 . .	533 . .	8
The Suburbs	61,023 . .	624 . .	343 . .	212
<i>Suburbs.</i>				
1. Balmain	5,518 . .	61 . .	22 . .	42
2. Glebe	5,105 . .	67 . .	38 . .	29
3. Newtown	5,714 . .	42 . .	28 . .	21
4. The Rookery	131 . .	11 . .	13 . .	65
5. Paddington	9,225 . .	91 . .	60 . .	31
6. Concord	5,243 . .	28 . .	16 . .	12
7. St. George	7,400 . .	64 . .	22 . .	43
8. St. Leonard's	4,744 . .	29 . .	20 . .	9

The difference between the city and the suburbs was never more strikingly exhibited than it is in this table. The gain to the population by the excess of births over deaths is only 8 in the city, while in the suburbs it is 242.

There is one suburb, however, in which the quarter's deaths actually exceeded the quarter's births; that of Botany, where the deaths were 13, the births 11.

The number of deaths in the summer season during the previous ten years (1857 to 1866), averaged 11·1 in the city, 9·77 in the suburbs. The deaths in 1867, therefore, exceeded the average by 166 in the city, by 15 in the suburbs. In other words, the city deaths were forty per cent. above the average, while those of the suburbs were only five per cent. above it.

The ratio of the births and deaths to the population are shown in the following table, the averages being those of the eleven years 1857-67:—

TABLE 12.—ANNUAL RATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH DURING THE SUMMER QUARTER TO PRESENT PERIODS LIVING.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Average Summer of 1857-67	40·0 . .	35·0 . .
Metropolitan	45·7 . .	25·6 . .
<i>Suburbs.</i>		
1. Balmain	41·0 . .	18·7 . .
2. Glebe	47·8 . .	23·7 . .
3. Newtown	35·7 . .	18·7 . .
4. The Rookery	60·0 . .	35·2 . .
5. Paddington	39·6 . .	21·4 . .
6. Concord	34·4 . .	19·6 . .
7. St. George	34·6 . .	12·3 . .
8. St. Leonard's	34·6 . .	17·1 . .

In the whole Metropolitan Division the quarter's birth-rate was below, the death-rate above the average. The mortality of the city was higher this summer than in any of the previous ten summers; higher indeed than in any quarter, whether summer, winter, autumn, or spring, during the ten years; and higher than the summer average by nearly 10 per 1000.

The mortality of the whole suburbs is very little in excess, overstepping the average by not more than 7 in 10,000.

Looking at each suburb separately, we find that Balmain, Newtown, and St. George are below the average mortality; all the others above it. The most favourable rate occurs in St. George, only 11·7 per 1000; the next favourable is Balmain, 16·1 per 1000. The most unfavourable, as usual, is found in the Rookery and Botany districts, 37·2 and 37·9 per 1000; the next next to them is the Glebe, 29·8 per 1000. St. Leonard's does not, on this occasion, take its normal position, for instead of being first on the list, it is the fourth.

It may be interesting to compare the rates of Sydney with those of thirteen large towns in the mother country, as given in the last Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General of England.

* These rates are subject to correction when the actual numbers of births and deaths in the present quarter are ascertained; the numbers now used in estimating the population for 30th June next being favoured by the same as those of the corresponding period of last year.

BIRTHS IN ENGLISH AND IRELAND TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE LAST SUMMER QUARTER.

	Births to 1000 living.	Deaths to 1000 living.
Sydney City.....	19.5	35.0
Sydney Suburbs.....	42.5	33.2
The 14 Irish towns.....	34.9	29.2
London.....	33.7	28.9
Bristol (City).....	32.7	28.7
Birmingham (borough).....	37.2	19.2
Liverpool (borough).....	37.5	50.6
Manchester (borough).....	37.5	30.6
Salford (borough).....	36.7	26.3
Sheffield (borough).....	30.2	24.0
Leeds (borough).....	41.9	31.0
Nottingham.....	32.5	25.3
Newcastle-on-Tyne (borough).....	39.9	31.6
Edinburgh (City).....	33.9	25.2
Glasgow (City).....	39.6	22.6
Dublin (City and some suburbs).....	25.0	23.8

With the exception of Leeds, none of the English towns comes up to Sydney in fruitfulness of birth; and Leeds, though it surpasses the city, does not equal the suburbs, the difference being, however, less than 1 in 1000.

As regards the more serious question of mortality, the comparison should not be made without the consideration of the fact that both in Sydney and in the British towns the mortality is shown in the table to be considerably above the usual summer average; and further, that while the three months of July, August, and September, which constitute the British summer quarter, are usually the healthiest of the year in England, the three months of January, February, and March, which constitute the Australian summer quarter, are about the least healthy of the year in Sydney.

The mean death-rates of the ten summers preceding the last were,—In the city of Sydney, 27.2; in the suburbs 22.4; in 142 districts and 53 sub-districts comprising the chief towns of England, 22.4, less than the summer average of our city by 4.8, but just equal that of our suburbs.

Or, the comparison may be stated thus :—During the three summer months there die in every ten thousand of the population at the annual rate of 272 in the city of Sydney, 224 in the Sydney suburbs, and 224 in the chief towns of England; the warm season being in Australia the most unhealthy, in England the healthiest, of all the year.

But the fairest way of comparing the mortality of Sydney with that of English towns is to take the whole four seasons. Of the thirteen towns enumerated above, the Registrar-General's quarterly reports having only recently commenced giving the returns, we have at present the particulars of only two quarters. We must therefore adopt for our purpose the rather indefinite group of towns comprised in the 142 districts and 53 sub-districts :—

	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.
Sydney City, 27.2	26.2	23.3	23.9	23.9
Sydney Suburbs.....	22.5	16.2	23.6	23.6
English towns.....	22.4	24.6	26.8	23.2

Dividing the year into two portions, the warm and the cold seasons, the comparison will stand thus :—

	Spring and Summer.	Autumn and Winter.
Sydney City.....	23.0	25.7
Sydney Suburbs.....	19.3	23.7
The English Towns.....	22.8	21.7

It thus appears that our warm season is less healthy than that of the English towns, in the city by 5.2 per 1000, in the suburbs by the small fraction of 0.2 per 1000; while during the cool season the city is more healthy than the English towns by 1 per 1000, the suburbs by nearly 8 per 1000.

The number of children who died in the city during each of the last seven summers, and is ratio to the whole number of deaths, are specified below. The rate of mortality to the children living cannot be given till we have an estimate of the population of the colony in the middle of this year.

TABLE 5.—THE CITY.—DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE DURING EACH SUMMER QUARTER.

Summer Quarters of years.	Total Deaths.	Of Children under 6.	Deaths of Children to 100 total under 6.
1867.....	300	42	13.7
1868.....	350	160	45.7
1869.....	475	224	47.2
1870.....	436	219	69.2
1871.....	546	216	39.5
1872.....	389	202	61.0
Mean proportion of 6 years.....	411	218	53.1
1873.....	583	395	67.8

The mortality of children during the past quarter was higher than in any previous summer in the table, and higher than the average of the previous six summers by 26.7 in 100. The greatest number of infant deaths in any of the previous summers was 224; the number this summer 395, an excess of 76 per cent.

The principal causes of death within the boundaries of the city during each of the last four summers are specified below.

TABLE 6.—THE CITY.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE SUMMER QUARTER.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
I. Zymotic Diseases.....	122	100	137	261
II. Constitutional ditto.....	23	47	1	1
III. Local ditto.....	139	107	109	173
IV. Developmental ditto.....	70	45	66	64
V. Violent deaths.....	23	17	16	29
Causes not specified.....	17	14	16	9
All causes.....	436	340	389	583

I. Measles..... 0..... 0..... 0..... 135
 II. Constitutional ditto..... 48..... 1..... 1..... 1
 Diphtheria..... 6..... 2..... 3..... 7
 Croup..... 3..... 3..... 6..... 3
 Whooping-cough..... 4..... 0..... 8..... 10
 Infantile diarrhoea..... 13..... 17..... 17..... 22
 Intussus..... 1..... 1..... 3..... 0
 Dysentery..... 21..... 11..... 9..... 18
 Diarrhoea..... 61..... 67..... 55..... 53
 Cholera..... 436..... 1..... 1..... 1
 II. Local ditto..... 3..... 3..... 6..... 5
 III. Apoplexy..... 10..... 8..... 8..... 15
 Paralysis..... 2..... 3..... 6..... 14
 Convulsions..... 23..... 9..... 14..... 15
 Infantile Scrofula..... 16..... 14..... 16..... 13
 Bronchitis..... 9..... 3..... 32..... 23
 Pneumonia..... 11..... 5..... 10..... 8

* The 10 years of the Sydney rates were 1857-1866; those of the English towns 1856-1865.

MR. MARZETT'S BIRTHDAY.—A regulation is in the course of signature to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary respectfully representing that if the Queen's Birthday were observed on Friday, instead of Friday, it would be a great convenience to the trading and commercial community as the mail for Europe leaves on that day, and that the former day is the day to have an organist and a few select friends warbling a tune none of the congregation could be deaf to, and he was always glad to unite his voice in the hymn.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY ON CUMBER MURK.—At a meeting held at Orange, on Monday last, on Church Tuesday, Mr. Barker made a speech in which he praised the manners of the congregation, and said that the Queen's Birthday was the praise of Almighty God, and more so he observed on the previous Sabbath the congregation joined, making the prayer, "O God, bless our Queen," and that the former day is the day to have an organist and a few select friends warbling a tune none of the congregation could be deaf to, and he was always glad to unite his voice in the hymn.

BUCKLEY'S CRACKS.—The equestrian troupe under the management of Mr. Burton will appear this evening at the Victoria Theatre, which has been fitted up for the purpose.

TOUR TO CHINA AT YAES.—A movement is on foot to establish a Turf Club in the above district.

[illegible][illegible]

We furnished lately an account of the rifled guns which England is now arming; her forts and describing their construction, and mode of firing, and specifying their calibres, charges, &c. It will be interesting to cast a glance at the artillery of our neighbours; and for this purpose we propose to avail ourselves of the following information, which the very valuable little "Handbook for Field Service," of which a new edition has just been published* by the Royal Artillery Institution, has furnished.

The English, and the French, guns, as we remember, are built-up wrought-iron guns, grooved after the French fashion, and provided with projectiles studied on the Palliser system. Of these guns there are three principal calibres, viz., the 11½-, 12½-, the 8-inch, or 180-pounder; the 9-inch, 260-pounder; the 10-inch, or 350-pounder; and the 12-inch and 13-inch guns, which throw projectiles of between 500 lb. and 600 lb. weight. An important and characteristic feature of our system of heavy rifled artillery is the very high charge which is consumed by each gun. Thus, the 7-inch gun has a battery charge of 22 lb., or about one-fifth the weight of the shot; the 8-inch gun, of 43 lb., or between one-eighth and one-sixth; while the charge for the 12-inch gun is 70 lb., or between one-sixth and one-seventh the weight of the projectile. Our guns are, as a rule, very slow-firing, and, therefore, less battering guns, calculated to throw a shot of less velocity, than those which we have learnt to regard as necessary for a position, or at least as the best and simplest method of attacking iron-plated defences. When the penetration of a shot is required, the same guns are of course enormously overpowered, and the same has been before pointed out in these columns, are to be applied, where a "racking" effect is desired, to project very heavy shot with low velocities. With our guns, the only advantages of the English system of artillery before us, we turn to the artillery of foreign countries.

The largest rifle gun in use in France is a breech-loader of 10½-inch. This gun throws a projectile of 400 lb., with a charge of 100 lb. weight, or about the weight of the shot. Ordnance of this class are used for coast defence. For sea and garrison service the French use a breech-loader of about 9½-inch of reduced calibre, which is probably a more useful and even more powerful gun than our system, for it throws a 318 lb. projectile with a charge of 44 lb., or one-seventh the weight of the shot. They have also for the same service a 7½-inch breech-loading gun, which throws a 260 lb. charge, and a 600-pounder 6½-inch gun with 16 lb. charge. These guns are overmatched respectively by our 10, 9, 8, and 7-inch guns. The largest muzzle-loading rifle gun in France is a cast-iron 55-pounder. With the field guns the French are not so well supplied.

Belgium may be considered to be practically without heavy rifle guns at all. She has a cast-iron 64-pounder breech-loader, with the small charge of 10 lb., and two 35-pounder guns. These constitute the equipment of her siege and garrison artillery.

The Italian guns are all muzzle-loaders, the largest being a 212-pounder, for which the ordinary charge is 24 lb.; but for which, upon occasion, the more formidable charge of 30 lb. is used. This is the coast defence and sea-service gun. They have also a 112-pounder gun, with a charge of 17 lb. The garrison guns are chiefly 112-pounders, a 65-pounder, and two descriptions of 21-pounders.

The Prussian guns are all muzzle-loaders, and are credited with nothing above the class of field guns.

In Holland the largest gun would seem to be a 6-pounder muzzle-loader, fired with the low charge of 10 lb. The 30-pounder and 40-pounders do not come within the designation of heavy artillery.

The Spanish guns are all muzzle-loaders. Their most formidable gun is a 319-pounder, of nearly 10-inch bore. The charge which is assigned to this gun is 24 lb., with a charge of 30 lb. is used. It is also the material of which the gun is made, cast iron, probably strictly limits the charge to this weight, and the life of the gun under this strain can hardly be very long. The Spanish have also a 133 lb. howitzer, which is never employed as a heavy artillery, and which is of no account for battering purposes. They have also a 35-pounder for garrison and coast defence, a 27-pounder for sea service, and a 25-pounder for garrison service.

Prussia has a proportion of muzzle-loading, and a proportion of breech-loading guns. She has no powerful gun of either class. The largest would seem to be a steel muzzle-loading 72-pounder, as it is the only one of the class. The muzzle-loaders, we may assume throw an elongated shot of from 140 to 150 lb. weight. They have also a 70-pounder breech-loading gun, and a cast-iron gun of the same calibre, which throws a 300 lb. charge of bronze, and are three shell guns for garrison use, which one, 30-pounder, is a bronze muzzle-loader, and the others are 14-pounders only, breech-loaders of steel and cast-iron respectively.

The Russian siege and garrison service troops Prussian breech-loading cast-iron guns. Their calibres correspond very nearly, though not exactly, to those of the Prussian models. The largest is a 65-pounder, which throws a shot less than 5 lb.; the others a 33-pounder and 25-pounder.

In Russia the majority of the guns are breech-loading, made of Krupp's steel. The most powerful is a 9-inch which throws a 270 lb. shot with a charge of 100 lb. The next in power is a 10-inch gun, which shot. This gun is somewhat less powerful than our own 9-inch gun, with which it is brought more nearly on a par by the employment of elated projectiles. The Russians use also for sea service a 9-inch gun, or 180-pounder, with a 28-lb charge, and for coast, siege, and garrison defence two lighter 8-inch guns. They have also an 85-pounder and a 63-pounder, one of the latter serving coast defence, and the other garrison duty. The Russians use some excessively large smooth-bore guns—viz., 15-inch guns, throwing 440 lb. spherical shot, with 45 lb. charges. The Russians employ also what no other nation appears to have obtained—viz., the 10-inch and 12-inch smooth-bore guns, which we believe to be destined to play an important part in future wars, and it is satisfactory to know that the subject is occupying attention in this country, and that the Russian Government is taking a view to the deterioration of suitable patterns.

Respecting Turkey we have no information, except that the guns are all breech-loaders on the Prussian system.

Egypt seems to have no larger rifled gun than a muzzle-loading 21-pounder, and is thus without any heavy artillery.

American guns have been much discussed in this country, and we have more than once expressed an opinion, which, I think, is not without some basis, as respects all our uncalibres. The rifled guns, and all muzzle-loaders, generally of the "Parrot" class. The largest is a 250-pounder, which corresponds to our 9-inch gun, but which is adapted only for a position, and is not a garrison gun. The muzzle-loading gun similarly is a very much less powerful gun than our 8-inch gun, being a 150-pounder gun with only 10 lb. charge. And they have an 80-pounder gun with 14 lb. charge. These light charges, which are a little less than eight times the weight of the projectiles, are a necessity, no doubt, of the employment of cast iron as the material of their guns. The principal American siege gun would seem to be a 33-pounder, which is a muzzle-loader, and is generally considered to consist chiefly in their huge cast-iron smooth-bore guns, the largest of which, a 20-inch gun, is intended to throw a 1000 lb. shot with a charge of 100 lb. The next in power is the "Columb," of 16-inch calibre, which throws a 450 lb. shot with 60 lb. charges; and an 11-inch and a 10-inch "Columb," and a Dahlgren gun of the latter calibre. These large guns, and the very few light projectiles thrown by these guns give them a more formidable character than they are really entitled to. The American method of attack differs essentially from our own. They prefer, or affect to prefer, "racking," or "racking" the enemy's defences, and the effects—so to speak or bruising the enemy's defences, that is to say—their large smooth-bore guns are no doubt well adapted. But, for the purpose of battering down iron-plated defences, fully set forth, this mode of attack appears very inferior to our own, and their guns, from this point of view, are infinitely less powerful.

This review on the whole may be regarded as extremely encouraging. It is probable that since this time we have had more information, and we have it, but for purposes of comparison it fairly enough represents the artillery strength of other countries. And this strength is in every instance obvious. The most powerful guns have been seen, and indeed Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Prussia, Austria, and Egypt, possess no heavy rifled artillery worthy of the name; and although France, Spain, Russia, and America are well supplied with heavy guns, yet our own 9-inch gun even were picted for battering purposes against any of the ordnance which these countries could produce. And our 9-inch gun stands not next, but fourth upon our list of "heavy ordnance." It is, therefore, not only the most powerful, but the estimate of the relative power of our guns, and those of our neighbours, viz., the relative strength, of the

PROSECUTIONS considerably stronger than those used in any other country, and are perfectly safe, will stand to our account in the comparison from this cause.

(Of the endurance of the English and foreign guns we have only to repeat what we stated a short time since.) The famous 9-inch Woolwich has sustained over 1000 rounds, of which it has fired 600; but the heaviest charges which the gun is designed to stand, a performance which we believe has never been effected or approached by the expenditure of any other Power. And it is proved that wrought-iron guns cannot, when it does burst, burst explosively. It gives way, in fact, and does not burst at all; whereas the cast-iron and steel guns which are chiefly used abroad do often thus give guarantee of safety.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.—In our last number, as we discovered, unfortunately too late for correction, we announced that Mr. John Stuart Mill's inaugural address, lately delivered before the University of St. Andrews, had since been republished by him "in the form of a five-shilling elephant." Even the most ardent believer in Mr. Mill's powers among our readers will probably have received this announcement with some incredulity. The fact is, that by an error of the press, or rather of the printer, the paragraph, "the word," "elephant," had been substituted for "pamphlet," and the mistake, although the proof was read and re-read, unluckily escaped the corrector's eye. There are also several errors in the names of our *National Errors of the Press*. If any English compiler be engaged on a work of the kind, he will doubtless take note of the above; but his book would be wanting if all the errors which did not escape the corrector's eye were included. We heard only the other day of a leading article in one of our daily papers, in which the printer, after the author had corrected it for press, discovered that a classical allusion to "Caesar and Brutus" had been converted into an allusion to "cats and bristles"; and this is hardly so good as the blunder in a Government Blue book, containing documents relating to the Russian war, in one of which the intelligence that our troops had "marched across the Helms" and drawn up "in front of the north ports," originally figured in the starting form of an announcement that they had "marched across the Baltic, and drawn up in front of the North Foreland." —*Publishers' Circular*.

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BARNETT'S Rheumatic Balm, Elixer and Rubrication; the only genuine cure for rheumatism. O'NEILL, Agent.

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Every machine warranted for twelve months.

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TO DRAPERS and OTHERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, the GOOD-WILL and FIXTURES of a large PRABERY, KEYS, BLANKETS, High-street, West, near the Commercial Exchange. For particulars apply to ALCOCK, BROTHERS, Moffat's entrance, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to FREDERICK ALCOCK, West Meialand.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY STORE BUSINESS, doing about £3000 a year, with or without stock. For particulars apply to A. H. and B. SAMPSON, Devon Town.

FOR SALE, at COOK'S RIVER, a HOUSE and about Four Acres of rich LAND, enclosed by a paling fence. The house is substantially built of brick and stone, and contains six large rooms. The land is of the best description, well suited for a private family or a market gardener; a never-failing supply of fresh water. The above property is under TOWN'S Act, and adjoins the estate of "Thomas Town" of "Warren." WM. SPOPER.

FOR SALE, FLOUGHMORE LODGE, Botany, the residence of the late Mr. Henry Halliwell. The house contains nine rooms, with kitchen, scullery, &c.; stabling, sheds, &c. The grounds contain about 20 acres, with a good well, well suited for the main body of land. The greater part has been cultivated and well stocked with fruit and other trees, with every convenience for a private residence. The house is under TOWN'S Act, and adjoins the estate of Mr. ALAN HOLDS. 150, Forbes-street; or Mr. W. PATTEN, 312, Pitt-street.

F O R S A L E.—
10,000 Weathers
5,000 Yearlings to lamb in August.
Apply to W. and C. RICHARDSON, Duck Creek, Cansboro; or D. H. DUNLOP, Treasury-buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

M. R. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A fine pair of saddle horses, in good condition. A horse, buggy, and harness, complete. Horses and dray, a spring-cart, wagoons, &c.

Upstanding Harness Horse.

MARTIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, An upstanding grey gelding, 6 years old, broken to single and double harness, with splendid action.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Saddle and harness horses, quiet bay, poney, Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Pair-borne Hroat and Harness.
Four-wheel Sociable and Harness.

MARTIN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A strong pair-horse break and set of double harness
A light four-wheel sociable and plated harness; and
A light pagnell cart and plated harness.
A complete set of all the accoutrements of the owner having no further use for them.

Horse, Cabriolet, Skeleton Gig, Plated Harness, Imported Retriever Dog, &c., &c.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

MARTIN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A well known brown gelding, 6 years, about 16.2 high, broken to saddle, a first-class harness horse, thoroughly quiet and docile, and perfectly free from vice.
A light English built cabriolet phaeton, to carry four people, built with pole and shafts, shifting seat, and equal to the best.
A skeleton gig, in good order
Saddled harness; also,
An imported black retriever dog, thoroughly broken to the gun.

Thoroughbred Stallions.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. S. Ridd, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
OXIDE, a brown horse, by Associate out of Gypsy, by Remembrance, her dam by Diana (imported), Associate by Little John, out of Ally by Partisan, &c.

WILLIAM TELL, a bay horse, by imported William Tell, out of Lady Forsy by White Oldster.

HORSES.
Vehicles, and Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving for England.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Henry Bell (leaving for England per mail steamer, on 24th instant) to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome well-bred bay gelding, one of the best and most perfect harness horses in Sydney
A black gelding, also a very perfect harness horse
A handsome sun pony
A cab phaeton, light roomy, adapted for one or two horses, built to order by Arthur
A dogcart, in capital condition, by same builder
A Leitch chaise, by same builder.

Also,
Set of silver-mounted carriage harness
2 sets ditto gig ditto
1 set buggy ditto
Saddles, bridles, &c.

Horse, Gig, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
In lot or separately,
A well-bred chestnut mare, excellent in saddle or harness
An English-built Dennett gig and harness.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
200 ditto weaners, 60 lbs, in lots, Soften's
300 ditto ditto, Frieze's.

Famous Cub.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
TOM MOODY, a well-known black cob, up to weight, and a first-class roadster.

Horses. Horses.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Andrew Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at Camperdown, at half-past 2 o'clock,
23 head of very useful broken and unbroken horses, from the Castlereagh River.

Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Daniel Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at his residence, 21, Pitt-street, commencing at 2 o'clock,
21 head of heavy cart horses, colts, and light hacks.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Skuthorp to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Yard, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Represented very superior.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Skuthorp to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Yard, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

Represented very superior.

THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his Yards, at Fallgater's, at 11 o'clock,
500 really prime fat sheep, in lots.

M. PITT has received instructions from
Messrs. Slinger Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on
THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at his New Smithfield
Yards, Annandale, at half past 3 o'clock,
500 really prime fat sheep, in lots.

20 Horses for Sale, at Annandale Yards.

M. R. W. TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. H. Shepherd to sell, at Mr. G. Davidson's Yards, Annandale, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 22nd May, at 3 o'clock,
20
lots of broken and unbroken horses, suitable for
hackneys and light harness purposes.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

M. R. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearsons and Son to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on **THURSDAY**, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
The lot 12 to brand.

House's Horses.

L. AVERACK and **GIBSON** have received instructions from George Louie, Esq., to sell by public auction, **THIS DAY**, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Camperdown Yards, Sydney,
25 horses.

The above are a superior lot of colts, consisting of carriage pairs and single bays.

L. AVERACK and **GIBSON** will sell by public auction, at the Railway, **THIS MORNING**, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, maize, on **FRIDAY**, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, Brickfield-hill, calves, hares, pigs, and poultry.

J. A. CAVANOUGH will sell, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

J. W. CARNE will sell by auction, at the Hay, straw, **THIS DAY**.

ELLIS and **BUTLER** (late Menares) will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, **THIS DAY**,
Hay, straw, and 75 bushels wheat.
At Depot, at half-past 1 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, cheese, bacon, potatoes, onions, &c.

W. O. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, **THIS DAY**, Hay, straw, &c.

Terms, cash.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway, **THIS DAY**, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

To Coal Merchants and others.
Billot Voted.

S. GRAHAM is favoured with instructions from the Traffic Manager of the Government Railways to sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, on **WEDNESDAY**, at 11 o'clock,
60 tons billot of wood.

Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

M. R. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. J. R. Baker, Pawnbroker, South Bridge Road, to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, **THIS DAY**, 21st May, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the unredeemed pledges, comprising
clothes, blankets, sheets, watches, diamond rings, brooches, rings, &c.

Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.

M. R. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises of Mary Webb, known as the Whitebrigates' Arms, Sussex-street, South.

Goodwill, license, bar-furniture, beer engine, gas fittings, also wine, spirits, &c., household furniture, dining chairs, chairs, couches, chaises, parlours, bedsteads, kitchen utensils and effects.

Unredeemed Pledges.

L. ISTER and **SON** will sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of unredeemed pledges, pledged with
Thomas Peate, of Clarence-street.
See **HERALD** of 13th and 17th instant.

To Publicans, Parties Furnishing, and others.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from the Proprietor, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on the Premises, Mr. Reddy's Woolloomoo Inn, William-street, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade, household furniture and effects.

The stock, selected from the direct imports, comprises
Marrin's and Ma'sell's brandy, in wood and bottle
Rum, in wood and bottle; Tynes' bottled porter
Fine old port and sherry, in wood and bottle
Whisky, gin, and old stout
Sykes's hydrometer.

The furniture consists of
A brilliant-topped piano-forte, by Collard and Collard
Telescope dining table
Morocco-covered easy and other chairs
Cupboards, and sideboard
Valuable oil paintings and engravings
Electro-plated cruet stands and liquor stands
China tea sets, carpets and bric-a-brac
Tumbler bedstead, and bedding
Washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses
Chairs, drawers, wardrobe, shower bath
Baker's patent mangle, colanders
Cocking utensils, and sundries.

Also,
Case pistol, first-rate violin.

Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from Mr. Beathorne to sell by auction, at her place of business, 132, William-street, near Mr. Reddy's, Woolloomoo Inn, on **THURSDAY**, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of drapery and fancy goods, comprising
Hosiery and children's underclothing
Hosiery, stays, belts, &c.
Flannels, dresses
Perfumery, scents, &c.

The shop counters, shelving, and fittings.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Sugars
Ollman's Stores, &c., &c.

To Merchants
To Grocers
To Stockkeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and **MULLEN** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Bazaar Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on **THURSDAY** next, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Winter Drapery, &c.

White and Coloured Blankets
Thin and Striped Vests
Pilot and Wincey Coats
Grey Sheetings and Longcloths
Ready-made Clothing
Flannel, Cotton, and Moleton Shirts
Scotch Twill, Tweed, and Blue Serge ditto.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd.

M. R. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on **WEDNESDAY** next, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages of the above goods.
Just landed ex Dunbar Castle.
Particulars in future issue.

27 Packages General Drapery
14 ditto Clothing.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd instant.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Stockkeepers, and others.

M. R. H. G. VALLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, on **WEDNESDAY**, 22nd instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,
27 packages general drapery
14 ditto cloths, &c.

41 comprising
Blankets, blankets, greys, rough browns, print
Huckabacks, towels, eaper clothing
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts, &c.

Terms at sale.

Particulars in future issue.

The above being a genuine shipment of first-class seasonable goods, the attendance of the trade is particularly requested.

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